

DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE.

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, ETC.

1917 Edition now in course of Compilation.

Prices:
Large Copies ... \$11.00
Abridged ... 7.00

Orders should be sent to the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

SMALL POX

In times of crisis it must be

JEYES FLUID

Stocks from—

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,

Sole Agents.

No. 18,284. 號四十八百二千八百一第 日六十二月一十年辰丙 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20TH, 1916. 三拜禮 號十二月二拾年五國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS

TO ARRIVE.

Dec. 21st.—Europe (via Negapatnam), per s.s. JAPAN.

Dec. 21st.—Europe (London 17th Nov. via Siberia) per s.s. LUCHOW.

TO DEPART.

Dec. 21st.—Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m., per s.s. SINKIANG.

Dec. 23rd.—Straits, Ceylon, Delagoa Bay, Durban, Johannesburg, Cape Town and United Kingdom, at 10 a.m., per s.s. KIMO MARU.

Dec. 23rd.—Europe via Siberia, at 10.30 a.m., per s.s. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

Dec. 23rd.—Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria, Vancouver, United States, Central and South America and United Kingdom via Canada, at 10.30 a.m., per s.s. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

Dec. 23rd.—Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m., per s.s. SHANTUNG.

Dec. 29th.—Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Australia, New Zealand, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 11 a.m., per s.s. NOVARA.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to and from the Coast Ports, Manila, Bismar, etc., see the Post Office Notice on the last page of this issue.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks 37 lbs. net.

In Bags 50 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

OTARD'S

BRANDY.

Shipped by

OTARD, DUPUY & Co.,

COGNAC.

SOLE AGENTS.

CALDBECK,

MACGREGOR & Co.

45, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

Telephone No. 75.

15-2

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00	to 10.00	" " " "
10.00	to 11.00	" " " "
11.30	to 12.45 p.m.	" " " "
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15	" " " "
1.15	to 1.45	" " " "
1.45	to 2.15	" " " "
2.15	to 3.00	" " " "
3.00	to 3.10	" " " "
3.10	to 3.20	" " " "
3.20	to 3.30	" " " "
3.30	to 3.40	" " " "
3.40	to 3.50	" " " "
3.50	to 4.00	" " " "
4.00	to 4.10	" " " "
4.10	to 4.20	" " " "
4.20	to 4.30	" " " "
4.30	to 4.40	" " " "
4.40	to 4.50	" " " "
4.50	to 5.00	" " " "
5.00	to 5.10	" " " "
5.10	to 5.20	" " " "
5.20	to 5.30	" " " "
5.30	to 5.40	" " " "
5.40	to 5.50	" " " "
5.50	to 6.00	" " " "
6.00	to 6.10	" " " "
6.10	to 6.20	" " " "
6.20	to 6.30	" " " "
6.30	to 6.40	" " " "
6.40	to 6.50	" " " "
6.50	to 7.00	" " " "
7.00	to 7.10	" " " "
7.10	to 7.20	" " " "
7.20	to 7.30	" " " "
7.30	to 7.40	" " " "
7.40	to 7.50	" " " "
7.50	to 8.00	" " " "
8.00	to 8.10	" " " "
8.10	to 8.20	" " " "
8.20	to 8.30	" " " "
8.30	to 8.40	" " " "
8.40	to 8.50	" " " "
8.50	to 9.00	" " " "
9.00	to 9.10	" " " "
9.10	to 9.20	" " " "
9.20	to 9.30	" " " "
9.30	to 9.40	" " " "
9.40	to 9.50	" " " "
9.50	to 10.00	" " " "
10.00	to 10.10	" " " "
10.10	to 10.20	" " " "
10.20	to 10.30	" " " "
10.30	to 10.40	" " " "
10.40	to 10.50	" " " "
10.50	to 11.00	" " " "
11.00	to 11.10	" " " "
11.10	to 11.20	" " " "
11.20	to 11.30	" " " "
11.30	to 11.40	" " " "
11.40	to 11.50	" " " "
11.50	to 12.00	" " " "
12.00	to 12.10	" " " "
12.10	to 12.20	" " " "
12.20	to 12.30	" " " "
12.30	to 12.40	" " " "
12.40	to 12.50	" " " "
12.50	to 1.00	" " " "
1.00	to 1.10	" " " "
1.10	to 1.20	" " " "
1.20	to 1.30	" " " "
1.30	to 1.40	" " " "
1.40	to 1.50	" " " "
1.50	to 2.00	" " " "
2.00	to 2.10	" " " "
2.10	to 2.20	" " " "
2.20	to 2.30	" " " "
2.30	to 2.40	" " " "
2.40	to 2.50	" " " "
2.50	to 3.00	" " " "
3.00	to 3.10	" " " "
3.10	to 3.20	" " " "
3.20	to 3.30	" " " "
3.30	to 3.40	" " " "
3.40	to 3.50	" " " "
3.50	to 4.00	" " " "
4.00	to 4.10	" " " "
4.10	to 4.20	" " " "
4.20	to 4.30	" " " "
4.30	to 4.40	" " " "
4.40	to 4.50	" " " "
4.50	to 5.00	" " " "
5.00	to 5.10	" " " "
5.10	to 5.20	" " " "
5.20	to 5.30	" " " "
5.30	to 5.40	" " " "
5.40	to 5.50	" " " "
5.50	to 6.00	" " " "
6.00	to 6.10	" " " "
6.10	to 6.20	" " " "
6.20	to 6.30	" " " "
6.30	to 6.40	" " " "
6.40	to 6.50	" " " "
6.50	to 7.00	" " " "
7.00	to 7.10	" " " "
7.10	to 7.20	" " " "
7.20	to 7.30	" " " "
7.30	to 7.40	" " " "
7.40	to 7.50	" " " "
7.50	to 8.00	" " " "
8.00	to 8.10	" " " "
8.10	to 8.20	" " " "
8.20	to 8.30	" " " "
8.30	to 8.40	" " " "
8.40	to 8.50	" " " "
8.50	to 9.00	" " " "
9.00	to 9.10	" " " "
9.10	to 9.20	" " " "
9.20	to 9.30	" " " "
9.30	to 9.40	" " " "
9.40	to 9.50	" " " "
9.50	to 10.00	" " " "
10.00	to 10.10	" " " "
10.10	to 10.20	" " " "
10.20	to 10.30	" " " "
10.30	to 10.40	" " " "
10.40	to 10.50	" " " "
10.50	to 11.00	" " " "
11.00	to 11.10	" " " "
11.10	to 11.20	" " " "
11.20	to 11.30	" " " "
11.30	to 11.40	" " " "
11.40	to 11.50	" " " "
11.50	to 12.00	" " " "
12.00	to 12.10	" " " "
12.10	to 12.20	" " " "
12.20	to 12.30	" " " "
12.30	to 12.40	" " " "
12.40	to 12.50	" " " "
12.50	to 1.00	" " " "
1.00	to 1.10	" " " "
1.10	to 1.20	" " " "
1.20	to 1.30	" " " "
1.30	to 1.40	" " " "
1.40	to 1.50	" " " "
1.50	to 2.00	" " " "
2.00	to 2.10	" " " "
2.10	to 2.20	" " " "
2.20	to 2.30	" " " "
2.30	to 2.40	" " " "
2.40	to 2.50	" " " "
2.50	to 3.00	" " " "
3.00	to 3.10	" " " "
3.10	to 3.20	" " " "
3.20	to 3.30	" " " "
3.30	to 3.40	" " " "
3.40	to 3.50	" " " "
3.50	to 4.00	" " " "
4.00	to 4.10	" " " "
4.10	to 4.20	" " " "
4.20	to 4.30	" " " "
4.30	to 4.40	" " " "
4.40	to 4.50	" " " "
4.50	to 5.00	" " " "
5.00	to 5.10	" " " "
5.10	to 5.20	" " " "
5.20	to 5.30	" " " "
5.30	to 5.40	" " " "
5.40	to 5.50	" " " "
5.50	to 6.00	" " " "
6.00	to 6.10	" " " "
6.10	to 6.20	" " " "
6.20	to 6.30	" " " "
6.30	to 6.40	" " " "
6.40	to 6.50	" " " "
6.50	to 7.00	" " " "
7.00	to 7.10	" " " "
7.10	to 7.20	" " " "
7.20	to 7.30	" " " "
7.30	to 7.40	" " " "
7.40	to 7.50	" " " "
7.50	to 8.00	" " " "
8.00	to 8.10	" " " "
8.10	to 8.20	" " " "
8.20	to 8.30	" " " "
8.30	to 8.40	" " " "
8.40	to 8.50	" " " "
8.50	to 9.00	" " " "
9.00	to 9.10	" " " "
9.10	to 9.20	" " " "
9.20	to 9.30	" " " "
9.30	to 9.40	" " " "
9.40	to 9.50	" " " "
9.50	to 10.00	" " " "
10.00	to 10.10	" " " "
10.10	to 10.20	" " " "
10.20	to 10.30	" " " "
10.30	to 10.40	" " " "
10.40	to 10.50	" " " "
10.50	to 11.00	" " " "
11.00	to 11.10	" " " "
11.10	to 11.20	" " " "
11.20	to 11.30	" " " "
11.30	to 11.40	" " " "
11.40	to 11.50	" " " "
11.50	to 12.00	" " " "
12.00	to 12.10	" " " "
12.10	to 12.20	" " " "
12.20	to 12.30	" " " "
12.30	to 12.40	" " " "
12.40	to 12.50	" " " "
12.50	to 1.00	" " " "
1.00	to 1.10	" " " "
1.10	to 1.20	" " " "
1.20	to 1.30	" " " "
1.30	to 1.40	" " " "
1.40	to 1.50	" " " "
1.50	to 2.00	" " " "
2.00	to 2.10	" " " "
2.10	to 2.20	" " " "
2.20	to 2.30	" " " "
2.30	to 2.40	" " " "
2.40	to 2.50	" " " "
2.50	to 3.00	" " " "
3.00	to 3.10	" " " "
3.10	to 3.20	" " " "
3.20	to 3.30	" " " "
3.30	to 3.40	" " " "
3.40	to 3.50	" " " "
3.50	to 4.00	" " " "
4.00	to 4.10	" " " "
4.10	to 4.20	" " " "
4.20	to 4.30	" " " "
4.30	to 4.40	" " " "
4.40	to 4.50	" " " "
4.50	to 5.00	" " " "
5.00	to 5.10	" " " "
5.10	to 5.20	" " " "
5.20	to 5.30	" " " "
5.30	to 5.40	" " " "
5.40	to 5.50	" " " "
5.50	to 6.00	" " " "
6.00	to 6.10	" " " "
6.10	to 6.20	" " " "
6.20	to 6.30	" " " "
6.30	to 6.40	" " " "
6.40	to 6.50	" " " "
6.50	to 7.00	" " " "
7.00	to 7.10	" " " "
7.10	to 7.20	" " " "
7.20	to 7.30	" " " "
7.30	to 7.40	" " " "
7.40	to 7.50	" " " "
7.50	to 8.00	" " " "
8.00	to 8.10	" " " "
8.10	to 8.20	" " " "
8.20	to 8.30	" " " "
8.30	to 8.40	" " " "
8.40	to 8.50	" " " "
8.50	to 9.00	" " " "
9.00	to 9.10	" " " "
9.10	to 9.20	" " " "
9.20	to 9.30	" " " "
9.30	to 9.40	" " " "
9.40	to 9.50	" " " "
9.50	to 10.00	" " " "
10.00	to 10.10	" " " "
10.10	to 10.20	" " " "
10.20	to 10.30	" " " "
10.30	to 10.40	" " " "
10.40	to 10.50	" " " "
10.50	to 11.00	" " " "
11.00	to 11.10	" " " "
11.10	to 11.20	" " " "
11.20	to 11.30	" " " "
11.30	to 11.40	" " " "
11.40	to 11.50	" " " "
11.50	to 12.00	" " " "
12.00	to 12.10	" " " "
12.10	to 12.20	" " " "
12.20	to 12.30	" " " "
12.30	to 12.40	" " " "
12.40	to 12.50	" " " "
12.50	to 1.00	" " " "
1.00	to 1.10	" " " "
1.10	to 1.20	" " " "
1.20	to 1.30	" " " "
1.30	to 1.40	" " " "
1.40	to 1.50	" " " "
1.50	to 2.00	" " " "
2.00	to 2.10	" " " "
2.10	to 2.20	" " " "
2.20	to 2.30	" " " "
2.30	to 2.40	" " " "
2.40	to 2.50	" " " "
2.50	to 3.00	" " " "
3.00	to 3.10	" " " "

INTIMATIONS



Ten Victor Records
which should be
in every home

17186	Romance Rubinstein	...	...	String Quartet.
17187	Canzonetta Hollander	...	...	Coldstream Guards Band.
17188	Four Flaps March	...	...	Concert Orchestra.
17189	Wake Up England March	...	...	"
17190	Mignon Overture Part I	...	...	"
17191	Mignon Overture Part II	...	...	"
17192	Underneath the Stars	Song	...	Dixon.
17193	Shadows of the Stars	Duet	...	Green-Macdonough.
17194	Gems from Florida	...	...	Victor Light Opera Co.
17195	Emmie	...	...	Conway's Band.
17196	Southern March	...	...	McLary Band.
17197	Thunderer March	...	...	Met. Orchest.
17198	When the Dew is falling	Song	...	Hamm.
17199	Santa Lucia	...	...	Elinor.
17200	Les Farfadets	Violin	...	Tetrazzini.
17201	Aprile (Testi)	Song	...	"

MOUTRIE'S
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

GORDON'S GINS
ARE THE BEST.
INSIST ON HAVING GORDON'S.
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.
DONNELLY & WHYTE.
Telephone 626.

USEFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

FOR GENTLEMEN.

We have ready for your inspection an unrivalled range of suitable presents, all thoroughly well made and of dependable quality.

Here are a few suggestions.

Smart Suits and Linen
NECKWEAR. HANDKERCHIEFS.
Dent's GLOVES.
Silk SOCKS.
Walking STICKS.

Wool and Silk
MUFFLERS.
Jaeger SLIPPERS.
Serviceable UMBRELLAS.
Fancy BRACES.

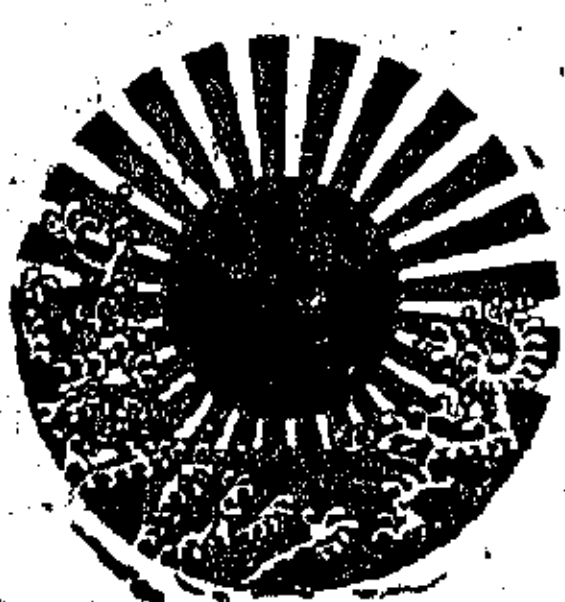
MACKINTOSH
& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE 29.

Grand Prize of Honour
Panama-Pacific International Exposition
SAN FRANCISCO, 1915



ASAHI-BEER
SOLD EVERYWHERE

LONDON SELLING AGENTS

TEA, INDIGO
FIBRES
BRISTLES
OILSEED
HIDES & SKINS
RUBBER, DRUGS
COTTON, WOOL
ORES, MICA
GUNS AND
GENERAL
PRODUCE

Sold on com-
mission in British
and Continental
Markets.
Samples valued.
Best ports for
consignments in-
dicated.

KEYMER, SON & CO.
(Import Dept.) Whitefriars, London.
Telegrams, "Keymer, London." Est. 1844.

WHY NOT WAKE UP
FRESH AND FIT?

Pinkettes prevent morning headaches,
dispel constipation, cure biliousness,
Torticollis, purify the breath.



the dainty little gentle-as-nature laxa-
tives, are obtainable of all chemists, also
post free, 50 cents the packet, from Dr.
Williams' Medicine Co., 90, Szechuen
Road, Shanghai.

RAIDING IN A ZEPPELIN.
HOW THE AIRSHIP FIGHTS.

The most curious fact about these im-
mense ships is perhaps the small number
of men carried. The total is only two
officers and twenty non-commissioned
officers and men. All are volunteers
selected for the work of murder, from
which it appears that some of the more
honourable men in the German air ser-
vices shrink.

A study of the hull throws light on the
distribution of the crew. When the
vessel is approaching Great Britain and
attack by aeroplane is apprehended, all
the guns must be manned. There are
nine in the Zeppelin—three of half-inch
calibre on the top of the structure, and
the other six of machine-gun calibre in
the gondolas. If one man apiece be
allowed, that absorbs nine men. The
stations of the men at the three plat-
forms on the top of the hull must be
intensely cold and lonely. The tempera-
ture of the upper air is bitter indeed, and
the swift movement generates a cutting
wind. The airships, when in the danger
zone, appear to fly at about 8,000 ft., or
9,000 ft., and in the attack on London of
October last year they were for some
minutes at a level of 11,000 ft., or two
miles up.

Hence we understand why the Zeppelin
crews are clothed so very warmly. They
are encased in leather or fur like our
own valiant airmen, who, however, go
forth to fight combatants and not to slay
women and children. The men at the
upper gun platforms can only be reached
by steep ladders running up through the
hull. They are isolated, and it stands
to reason that they could not very long
maintain their fire, as the quantity of
ammunition which can be carried on
their little perches is not large and there
is no surplus of men to take up fresh
supplies.

The men at the machine-guns in the
gondolas would have a less dangerous
post. They have company near at hand,
and the engines in the gondolas must
give out a certain amount of warmth.
The wireless operator in his little cabin
—which has no heating arrangements—
would have another cold and uncomfort-
able station. The captain, forward in
his aerial chart-house, would also be much
exposed to the cold, as he must constantly
have his celluloid windows open to see
clearly what is happening.

In ordinary conditions each of the six
engines and each of the six dynamos
would need a mechanic, absorbing
twelve men. But some of them must be
left unattended, as it would take one more
man than figures in the crew to provide
each with an attendant. The sum works
out thus:—

Captain	1
Wireless operator	1
9 guns, 1 man each	9
6 engines, 1 man each	6
6 dynamos, 1 man each	6
	23

Whereas the crew is 22.

Probably, then, there are only three or
four instead of six mechanics in the
stern gondola, which contains three
engines and dynamos. But if the slight-
est thing goes wrong the difficulties
must be great. It is much worse than in
a warship, where there is a reserve of
men, if a small and scanty one.

In the Zeppelin there is no reserve at
all. For that reason every possible effort
ought to be made to attack these craft
at sea before they reach British air. They
fly low at sea when coming with their
heavy load of bombs, petrol, and oil, and
the infliction of very little damage might
result in their destruction and incalcul-
ably increase the risks they run. The
greatest blunder in the British naval
anti-Zeppelin campaign—which has so far
been a deplorably passive and timid
defensive, has been the failure to act
against these highly vulnerable airships
at sea.

The noise in the gondolas when the
engines are running at 1,600 revolutions
a minute must be terrific. It may be
judged by recollecting what an uproar
was made by the much smaller engines
of the old 90-h.p. Mercedes in a motor-
car when running unenclosed. The men
in the gondolas can therefore hear little
or nothing.

Movement about the airship when in
the danger zone is possible but must be
difficult, as then all lights, except care-
fully screened ones in the gondolas,
would be extinguished, and the men
would have to grope their way in the
dark. To proceed in such conditions
along the "cat-walk" which runs inside
the keel would be no very easy matter.
If the narrow board-way, only 3 in. wide,
be missed, the fabric would not support
the weight of a man, and he would go
through on a swift journey to the next
world. Possibly there is a rope above
or at the side to hold, though it does not
show in L33.

I observed no fire extinguishers in
L33, but they are known to be carried.
The position of a Zeppelin crew who
suddenly see patches of flame appearing
on the fabric which forms the outer
sheathing of the hull may be pictured.
To stop the ship exposes her to gun-fire.
To proceed creates a draught that must
fan the fire and hasten her end. In most
of the accounts of the disasters to these
airships it will be noted that the fire
began forward and ran swiftly aft. There
is practically no hope when the vessel
is once alight, and in no case has any-
one lived to tell the tale of what hap-
pened. But as the cover burns the great
central wire hawser which runs from
stem to stern must hold the structure
together and prevent it from collapsing
and falling to pieces in the air.

HAZARDOUS BOXING.
In the earlier Zeppelins tales were told
of men walking on the top. If there
was a gang-way on the top of L33 it
was destroyed by the fire and no traces of
(Continued at foot of next column.)

WHAT AMERICA HAS LOANED.
TWO BILLIONS GOLD BORROWED
BY ALLIES.

Written at the end of October a report
from New York says:—The New British
£300,000,000 loan, the largest obligation
of any single country ever brought out in
the United States, brings American loans
to foreign countries since the war started
to over £2,000,000,000.

At present the United States holds un-
matured obligations of foreign nations,
states and cities, or has advanced com-
mercial credits abroad, to the amount of
approximately \$1,910,000,000. As money
private credit arrangements have been
made of which there is no record, the total
outstanding indebtedness of foreign coun-
tries to American institutions and capi-
talists may be above this figure.

Great Britain, banker for the Allies,
has been the largest borrower. With her
half of the \$300,000,000 Anglo-French
loan, the total of her indebtedness to the
United States is \$550,000,000. France is
next with \$350,000,000, including
\$100,000,000 for the latest commercial
credit arranged here for French com-
panies, which has, however, yet to be
drawn out.

Below is the list of foreign loans and
credits arranged in the United States
since the war started, and still outstand-
ing. In addition, American investors
have gone into foreign markets, to take
advantage of war prices on some of the
internal Government issues. In the table
below offering bases are given, where
known:—

Anglo-French 5-year 5s. on 51 per cent. basis	500,000,000
British 3 and 5-year col- lateral loan on 51 per cent. basis	300,000,000
British 2-year 5 per cent. col- lateral loan on 51 per cent. basis	250,000,000
French 3-year collateral loan on 51 per cent. basis	100,000,000
French commercial credits	170,000,000
British banks extended loan	50,000,000
Miscellaneous credits	50,000,000
City of Paris 5-year 6s. on 63 per cent. basis	50,000,000
London metropolitan water board 1-year 6 per cent. disc.	6,400,000
Canada—Dominion 5, 10 and 15-year 5s.	75,000,000
Dominion 2-year 5s. at 61 p.c.	20,000,000
Provincial 2-year 5s. at 61 p.c.	50,000,000
Municipal	65,000,000
Newfoundland 3-year 5s. at 51 per cent.	5,000,000
Argentina—3-year 6s. on 61 per cent. basis	25,000,000
2 and 3-year 6s. on 61 per cent. basis	10,000,000
Six months' notes	6,000,000
One-year 5s. on 4.70 per cent. basis	18,500,000
One-year discounts 5 to 61 per cent. basis	15,000,000
Russia 3-year loan on 61 per cent. basis	50,000,000
Italy 1-year 6s. on 6 per cent. basis	25,000,000
Switzerland 3 and 5-year 5s. on 6 per cent. basis	10,000,000
Germany 1-year treasury notes on 6 per cent. basis	10,000,000
Norway 2 and 3-year 6s. on 8 per cent. basis	3,000,000
7-year 6s. on 5.75 per cent. basis	5,000,000
Greece bank credits	7,000,000
Chile bank loan	6,000,000
Sao Paulo, Brazil 2-11-year 6s.	5,500,000
Bogota, Colombia	5,000,000
Sweden 2-year 6s. on 6 per cent. basis	5,000,000
China banking loans	4,000,000
Panama serial 5s.	1,200,000
12-year 5s. on 5.25 per cent. basis	1,250,000
Bolivia loan	1,000,000
Total	\$1,910,350,000
Belligerent countries have done	\$1,542,350 of this borrowing and neutral countries, including Canada, \$368,000,000.

it remains. But it would be difficult to
retain the balance up there while the
vessel was whirling through the air and
diving or climbing at a steep angle. The
three upper gun platforms are tolerably
well walled in, but it may have been
from them that certain of the crew fell
when L31 and L32 dropped to their fear-
ful end, a little distance from the main
tangle of wreckage.

Of cooking arrangements there were no
signs whatever. The crew on their
journeys must have used thermos flasks
or have eaten their food cold. As these
airships sometimes remain in the air for
two or three days, an electric stove might
have been expected.

As a cruising and scouting vessel, L33
seemed to have great advantages. The
system of wire bracing employed in her
would probably enable her to remain
at sea in weather which would try a
small ship. And this accords with actual
observation. Looking at a barometrical
chart, I observe that Zeppelins have
been sighted over the North Sea in dis-
tinctly stormy weather. Moreover, one
or two raids have been carried out in
stormy conditions.

The bombing must be effected entirely
at haphazard. At the heights at which
these vessels cruise, their captains know
perfectly well that they cannot hit any
target. Mathey boasted of dropping
bombs on London, but any fool could do
that from a great height when there were
practically no guns and no aeroplanes
to trouble him. His hits caused loss of
life and damage to property, and these
are actual losses which our mandarins
are prone to overlook, but which must
figure in any honest balance-sheet. But in
inflicting this damage he rendered himself
and his crew, by the laws of war, liable
to summary execution.

In the other raids it is quite clear that
the bombs were dropped wildly. Indeed,
on examining the discharging apparatus
in L33 it is impossible to believe the
Germans ever expected to hit any de-
finite object. They must fire "into the
brow," which renders their procedure
more cruel and callous.—H.W.W. in the
Daily Mail.

SHIPPING NOTES.

CHANGES IN SIAMESE FLAG.

A proclamation by H.M. the King of
Siam states that, owing to the increase
in Siam's trade and prosperity leading
to a need for a new commercial flag more
easily recognised at a distance and of
such design that war-vessels flying it will
be discriminated from merchantmen, and
also on account of the difficulty in making
elephants for flags of proper design, it
is ordered that in future the official flag
be a white elephant, caparisoned and
standing on a white platform, on a red
ground, the head of the elephant to be
facing the mast. For the merchant
marine the flag will be rectangular, and
bear two white horizontal stripes on a
red ground. Pilots will fly the merchant
flag with a white border.

BIG HAUL OF OPIUM ON THE
S.S. "NAMSANG."

Mr. O. E. Watling, an assistant har-
bour master at Calcutta, effected a big
haul of opium on board the steamer
Namsang on the night of November 11th.
It appears that the Namsang, which was
bound for Hongkong, left the Kidderpore
Docks at eight o'clock in the evening in
charge of Mr. Watling. When she was
lying at anchor at Motiabruz, Mr. Wat-
ling and his assistants searched and found
a bundle that looked like pillow-cases.
The pillow-cases were searched and found
to contain opium which weighed about
ninety seers. The owner, a Chinese, was
immediately placed under arrest and
handed over to the Customs authorities
with the opium seized. It is alleged that
the opium was made over to the Chinese
by one of the crew of a dinghy which was
seen coming alongside the Namsang
shortly before the seizure was effected.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PATROL DUTIES.
Under no circumstances is any member,
whilst in the Colony, permitted to
absent himself from Patrol Duty
except on strict compliance with
Standing Order 84. The attention
of Company and Platoon Command-
ers and Warning Officers is particu-
larly drawn to this fact.

CASES IN COURT.
Staff Inspector Wildin, Clarke and
Lunigan are prepared to assist any
Police Reservist in the conduct of a
case in Court. Members may always
find at least one of these officers at
the Imports and Exports Office at
9 a.m. morning, or may telephone
(No. 50).

POLICE SCHOOL.
Thursday, Dec. 21st.—Class III. (In-
spector Gerrard).

Friday, Dec. 22nd.—Class IV. (Inspector
P. O'Sullivan).

Wednesday, Dec. 27th.—Class I. (Chief
Inspector Kerr).

Wednesday, Dec. 27th.—Class IV. (In-
spector P. O'Sullivan).

Thursday, Dec. 28th.—Class III. (In-
spector Gerrard).

Friday, Dec. 29th.—Class II. (Inspector
Gordon).

INSPECTION OF ARMS.
Nos. 3 and 4 Sections of No. 1 Company
will return their Rifles to the
Armoury on Friday, Dec. 22nd, be-
tween the hours of 5.15 and 5.45 p.m.

SERVICE BOARD.
Thursday, Dec. 21st.—No. 2 Company,
Band and Orchestra.

Friday, Dec. 22nd.—Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons
and Water Police.

Wednesday, Dec. 27th.—No. 3 Company,
Buglers and Drummers.

Thursday, Dec. 28th.—No. 4 Company,
Ambulance Platoon, Mounted Police,
Maxim Gunners and Motor Patrols.

Only Company, Platoon and Section
Commanders and Warning Officers
will be required to attend. They will
attend at 4.30 p.m. sharp and in
uniform.

WINTER "BISLEY," BOXING DAY.
TEAMS.

Officers in charge of Teams are requested
not to fail in sending in the names
of the members of their Teams not
later than Wednesday, December
20th. The names are required for
Squadding purposes. The informa-
tion must be sent to Mr. P. C. Jen-
kin's chambers, Prince's Buildings,
Ice House Street.

TIFFIN.
Visitors to the Range are advised that
Tiffin will be provided by the Wise-
man Cafe, Ltd. (and not by the
Alexandra Cafe as previously an-
nounced). All officers are invited to
tiffin with the Police Reserve Super-
intendents. All Competitors and
others on duty at the Firing Point
and in the Huts will tiffin as the
guests of the Police Reserve Head-
quarters' Club. Others may obtain
Tiffin by making early arrangement
with the Wiseman Cafe (Tel. 407).

SQUADDING.
Each Competitor will be furnished with
a squadding ticket, showing his place
and the target at which he must fire.
Mr. S. J. Chinchin, Chief Inspector
(Musketry), H.K.P.R., will act as
Squadding Officer. Firing will com-
mence at 10 a.m. promptly.

LAUNCHES.
Launches will leave Murray Pier (and
not Blake Pier) as follows:—At 8.45
a.m., 9 a.m., 9.15 a.m., 9.50 a.m., 9.45
a.m., 10.30 a.m., and 2 p.m., and
return from Stonecutters' at 4.30
p.m., 5 p.m., 5.15 p.m., and 5.30 p.m.
They are free to all men in service uni-
form and to ladies.

(Sgd.) F. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (R.).

19th December, 1916.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic
receipts for the week ending 16th Decem-
ber is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate receipts for 50 weeks.
--	--------------------------	--

This Year \$12,277 \$710,971

Last Year 10,797 549,813

Increase 1,480 161,026

8th December, 1916.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic
receipts for the week ending 16th Decem-
ber is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate receipts for 50 weeks.
--	--------------------------	--

This Year \$12,277 \$710,971

Last Year 10,797 549,813

Increase 1,480 161,026

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

2 NEW HOUSES now Building in Con-
duit Road. Ready for occupation on 1st
February, 1917. For rent and other particulars
apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
1 Des Voeux Road.
[1451]

TO LET.

NO. 1, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.
A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
[1524]

TO LET.

NO. 42, ELGIN STREET.
Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
[1325]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED, 3, Stewart Terrace.
Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Prince's Buildings.
[1319]

TO LET.

A HOUSE, at Observatory Villas, Kowloon,
With Tennis Court.
Apply—
ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.,
14, Des Voeux Road Central.
[1315]

TO LET.

FLATS in "EVO MESS," No. 3, THE
PEAK.
Apply, Property Office,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
[1085]

TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and
Airy Offices overlooking Statue Square.
Moderate rent.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
"H."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[940]

TO LET.

From 1st May.
OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Build-
ing.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
[516]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road
Central, at present in the occupation of
The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
[622]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.
OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.
HOUSES in Chifon Gardens, Conduit Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton
Terraces.

NO. 21, WONG NEI CHONG ROAD.
HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
[32]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
TO LET OR FOR SALE.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with
wharf area 58,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal
Storage or erection of Godowns.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[1371]

TO LET.

NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.
NO. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 63, THE
PEAK, FURNISHED.
3-ROOMED HOUSE at Mount Kellett.
Furnished for 5 or 6 months.

NO. 25, SHELLY STREET.
NO. 12, BEAconsfield ARCADE,
SHOP.

NO. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, 63, PEAK.
KELLETTS CREST, 66, PEAK.
"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.

NO. 25, BELLISIOS TERRACE, with
entrance on Conduit Road.
TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street.
NO. 3, DES VŒUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK.
(Unfurnished).

NO. 56, THE PEAK (CAM

"KISMET"

SUCCESS OF THE MINORS.

The principals in a play may be good to the point of brilliancy, but if they are not well supported by those who fill the minor roles the result must be more or less disappointing. The principals in "Kismet" are all good, some even brilliant, but the production is an unequalled success because all the minors show an intelligent appreciation of their parts and lose no opportunity of making the most of them.

Next to the principals one must place Mrs. W. Manning's acting of Nargis, the nurse to Marsinah. Mrs. Manning was just what a crochety "vanny" should be, and all the time she preserved an Eastern manner in keeping with her surroundings. As the beggar Kasim, Hajj's successor to the stone outside the Mosque of the Carpenters, Mr. Mattingly cleverly revealed the cunning and grasping spirit which was ever alert in the miserable creature. The crafty Guide Nasir was ably sustained by Mr. A. M. Preston, and his acting reaches a high point when he arranges with Hajj for the extortion of money from Yawan and also in his subsequent tauntings of Hajj in revenge for the latter's protestation that he "saw no purse." Messrs. Komor, senior and junior, as the Jewish traders, Amru and Zayd, gave a very finished performance. Their meeting and subsequent bartering in the bazaar scene is a very realistic study; and their acting when Hajj is brought before Mansur—and eventually drives them forth at the point of his scimitar—is productive of the most laughable episode in the production. Messrs. Komor are a great success. Mansur has two very picturesque and clever supporters in Kafu, his sword, and Afife, his secretary. As the former, Mr. E. G. Herbert is most impressive in his make-up—a tall, coal-black statuesque figure, the personification of cruel and brutal obedience. Afife is a very wily official, with a limp which only seems to add to his general appearance of slavish cunning and readiness to obey an intriguer so deep as his master, and Mr. E. Sim gives a most skilful portrayal of this difficult part. The graceful dance of the Almah (Miss Filkins) in the gorgeous court scene adds an Eastern touch which is extremely effective. In the charming harem dance, also, the Misses P. d'Almada, D. Razavi, M. de Sousa and E. Osmund create a delightful picture of colour and movement to the accompaniment of haunting melody.

The foregoing are the minor parts which stand out from the others, and the success of which means so much to the production as a whole. Of course there are numerous picturesque attendants, officials and townspeople, who add to the general brilliancy of the production, of whom it is sufficient to say that they were all quite at home, and helped to make the animated bazaar scene and the majesty of the Caliph's Court the success they were.

The A.D.C. Committee gratefully acknowledge the services rendered them in the good cause by the following: Mrs. J. D. Danby, Mr. L. Ross, Mr. M. A. Baptista (in designing posters), and Mr. E. L. Sim (in designing the programme cover and posters).

Thanks are accorded, also, the following ladies who helped with the sale of advance tickets:—Mrs. Alabaster, Mrs. Aitken, Mrs. Apar, Mrs. Aubrey, Mrs. Beavis, Mrs. Beckwith, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Bowley, Mrs. Carleton, Mrs. Carmichael, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Chapman, Lady Chater, Mrs. Churchill, Mrs. Denison, Mrs. Dodwell, Mrs. Ede, Mrs. Edkins, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Finlay Miller, Mrs. Fletcher, Mrs. Forsyth, Mrs. Galuzzi, Miss Gordon, Mrs. Gubbay, Mrs. Hammond, Mrs. Harry Hancock, Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Hodgson, Mrs. Holyoak, Lady Ho Tung, Mrs. Humphreys, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Keigwin, Mrs. Kemp, Mrs. Kraft, Mrs. Lammert, Miss Lammert, Mrs. Lang, Madame Locable, Mrs. Lindsay Woods, Mrs. Looker, Mrs. Maitland, Mrs. Milner, Mrs. Ormiston, Mrs. Parr, Mrs. Pearce, Mrs. Pillock, Mrs. Pottier, Miss Rodger, Mrs. Schuchman, Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. Tisdall, Mrs. Wakeman, Miss Wilkinson, Mrs. Winslow, Mrs. Wolfe and Mrs. Worcester. And also the following:—Mr. E. F. Scull (for the loan of a goat), Mr. F. A. Stevenson (for the loan of a donkey), Mr. F. M. Gutierrez (for training pigeons), Moutrie & Co., Ltd., Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd., Komor & Komor, Robinson Piano Co., Ltd., A.S. Watson & Co., Ltd., C. E. Warren & Co., The Hongkong Printing Press, Kay-anally & Co., Mehta & Co., Ah-Men and Hing Cheong, Son Ton, the Sincere Co., Ltd., Chellaram, Madama Flint, etc.

There will be a matinee performance to-day at 4.30 p.m.

HONGKONG RACES.

DRAWING FOR PONIES.

The ponies which arrived in the Colony during the week-end have been drawn for as follows:—

- 1.—Black, Mr. C. G. Mackie.
- 2.—Grey, Wayfoong-Mess.
- 3.—Brown, Mr. A. R. Lowe.
- 4.—White, Mr. M. S. Sassoon.
- 5.—Grey, Mr. C. E. Anton.
- 6.—White, Dr. Jordan.
- 7.—Dun, Mr. Sleg.
- 8.—Chestnut, Mr. A. L. Soares.
- 9.—Chestnut, Mr. C. J. Potts.
- 10.—Chestnut, Mr. N. J. Stubb.
- 11.—Roan, Mr. C. W. Bewick.
- 12.—Grey, Mr. J. R. Ezra.
- 13.—Grey, Mr. D. M. Ross.
- 14.—Chestnut, Mr. J. Hennessy Seth.
- 15.—Black, Col. A. Chapman.
- 16.—Bay, Mr. Staves.
- 17.—Grey, Dr. Allan, Mr. R. M. Dyer and Mr. Fisher.
- 18.—Piebald, Mr. Henry Humphreys.
- 19.—Grey, Mr. Barton and Mr. R. P. Thurstield.
- 20.—Grey, Mr. H. L. Dowbiggin.
- 21.—Black, Mr. E. Shellin.
- 22.—Black, Mr. John Johnstone.
- 23.—Black, Mr. Ellis Kudorie.
- 24.—Dun, Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G.
- 25.—Grey, Mr. G. C. Moxon.
- 26.—Black, Messrs. Thomas and Sedgwick.
- 27.—Grey, Mr. T. F. Hough.
- 28.—Black, Mr. Henry Morris.
- 29.—Grey, Mr. M. T. Johnston.
- 30.—Grey, Mr. H. P. White.
- 31.—Grey, Mr. Bellicio.
- 32.—Grey, Mr. George Hastings.
- 33.—Piebald, Dr. Forsyth.
- 34.—Grey, Mr. C. E. Anton.
- 35.—Chestnut, Mr. B. D. F. Beith.
- 36.—Piebald, Messrs. R. M. Dyer and C. C. Boyd.
- 37.—Chestnut, Mr. M. T. Johnson.
- 38.—Brown, Mr. Sleg.
- 39.—Brown, Mr. G. C. Moxon.
- 40.—Skewbald, Mr. Soares.
- 41.—Bay, Messrs. Logan and Basto.
- 42.—Dark grey, Messrs. Harold Seth and E. de Vaux.
- 43.—Dark grey, Messrs. Logan and Basto.
- 44.—Dun, Mr. Staves.
- 45.—Grey, Mr. Bewick.
- 46.—Bay, Mr. H. M. H. Nemaze.

SPORT.

YACHTING.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

Owing to the wind falling light on Saturday, the fourth of the series of Club Championship Races for the Handicap, One-Design, Heyward Heys and Gael Classes had to be abandoned.

The second of the series of Club Championship Races for the Cruiser Class was sailed off on Sunday. Course:—Adamaster Rock (S). Distance, 30 miles.

CHINESE RIG.				
Yacht	Handicap	Finishing time	Corrected time	
M.S. h. m. s.				
Miranda	Scratch	D.N.S.	5 28 56	
Oenone	4 40	5 35 38	5 28 56	
Scotengden	4 40	5 37 28	5 28 56	
Dorothy II	4 40	5 39 02	5 28 56	
Lady Godiva	4 40	D.N.S.	—	
Position Points for race Points to date				
(1) Dorothy II	6	12		
(2) Oenone	4	6		
(3) Scotengden	3	6		
— Miranda	—	—		
— Lady Godiva	—	—		

ENGLISH RIG.				
Yacht	Handicap	Finishing time	Corrected time	
M.S. h. m. s.				
Feathers	1 40	5 02 36	5 04 17	
Irene	Rec 4 40	5 34 07	5 27 27	
Vesper	6 40	D.N.S.	—	
Queen Bee	6 40	D.N.S.	—	
Position Points for race Points to date				
(1) Feathers	5	10		
(2) Irene	3	3		
— Vesper	—	—		
— Queen Bee	—	—		

CRICKET.

UNIVERSITY v. NAVY.

The following will represent the University in the above match to-day on the Craigengower Ground, at 1.30 p.m. sharp:—A. H. Rumjahn (Capt.), G. E. Marley, K. Brayshaw, F. Redmond, J. D. Wright, R. Ponsonby Fane, A. de Sousa, W. Hall, D. P. Dixon, Chow Yat Cheong, and W. Gittins.

H.K.C.C. v. REST OF COLONY.

To be played on the Club ground on Christmas Day and Boxing Day. Tiffin will be served in the pavilion on both days at 1 p.m. Play will commence on the first day at 1.45 p.m. and on the second day at 10 a.m. The following will represent H.K.C.C.:—T. E. Pearce (Capt.), R. Kennedy, M. M. Mas, G. E. Marley, L. D. McNicoll, E. J. R. Mitchell, F. J. de Rome, J. Stalker, F. Sutton, H. H. Taylor and R. P. Thurstield.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

SECOND DIVISION.

37th Co. R.G.A. v. Staff and Departments—Military Ground. Kick-off, 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. Wright.
Navy (R) v. A. Co. K.S.L.I.—Navy Ground. Kick-off, 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. Jones.

GOLF.

TUNGSHAN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Mr. W. D. Kraft, the well-known local golfer, has won the championship of the Tungshan Golf Club, beating S. R. Brown one up on the 36th green. This is the second year that Mr. Kraft has won the Tungshan championship.

CANTON NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, December 18th.

A BUREAU FOR OBTAINING FUNDS.

A bureau for raising funds for the Province has been established. It is reported that it is expected to obtain a big revenue from the resumption of Fan-tan. A certain company is reported to have offered eight hundred thousand dollars a year for the monopoly. It is proposed to permit gambling to continue for three years, but it is unknown whether the proposal will meet with approval of the local Government or not.

FINANCIAL TAXES.

The local Government has received a telegram from the Ministry of Finance at Peking, stating that, owing to lack of funds in the country, the income will not cover the expenses. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary for every province to devise some means of increasing the revenues. The local Government has replied that it is very difficult to do this in Canton, where business is dull and people have suffered so severely as a result of the recent troubles.

A POLICE-STATION AT PONG-CHUEN.

Fong Chuen, opposite Shameen, was neglected by the local Government, and is consequently full of opium dens and gambling houses. The Civil Governor has instructed the Chief of Police to establish a Police-Station there in order better to preserve peace and good government.

GENERAL LUNG AND CHINA BANK.

After Canton declared its independence General Lung obtained from the Bank of China four hundred thousand dollars, which sum still remains unpaid. The Bank has, therefore, addressed a telegram to General Lung requesting immediate payment, as the branch office at Canton will shortly be resuming its exchange service. In reply General Lung states that he has not yet received any money from the Central Government with which to defray his military expenses, but as soon as he does so the Bank will be repaid.

JUDICIAL REFORM.

The Civil Governor has instructed the local officials at various quarters that the practice of punishing prisoners before trial in order to make them confess their guilt must immediately be stopped.

GENERAL LUK WING TING.

The Peking Government has granted General Luk 20 days' leave and appointed Commander Tam Ho-ming to act during the General's absence. General Luk will return to his native place, Mow Ming, Kwangsi, within the next few days. When his leave has expired, he will ask for an extension of one month in order to proceed to Peking, as suggested recently.

POSTPONEMENT OF GAMBLING PROHIBITION.

The local Governors have addressed a telegram to the Central Government saying that owing to lack of funds they are not yet in a position to prohibit Shan Piu, Po Piu and Yan Chang Yee Wui. In reply the Central Government consent to suspension of the regulations for three months, at the end of which period they must be strictly enforced.

FIREMEN FINED.

Very few firemen attended the fire which broke out at Honam on the 9th instant, and destroyed about a hundred buildings. Mr. Wong Chuen Shun, Chief of Police, has, therefore, fined the absentees a quarter of their month's wages, and discharged the superintendent of the fire-station.

EXAMINATION OF LOCAL MAGISTRATES.

As a result of investigating the conduct of the magistrates in various districts of the province, the Civil Governor has found that Choi Kow, Magistrate of Tai Shan district, and Wong Yat Tak, Magistrate of Young Chun district, have illegally "squeezed" a lot of money from the people under their control. The Civil Governor has accordingly reported the matter to the Central Government, urging that the offenders be suspended from duty forthwith and seriously dealt with.

CHINA'S SALT SURPLUS.

\$5,500,000 FOR THE BANK OF CHINA.

The Consortium Bankers (says a Northern contemporary) will probably release to-day (Dec. 6th) a further Salt surplus of \$5,500,000 to the Chinese Government. It is understood that the money will be placed at the disposal of the Bank of China for the strengthening of its silver reserve. In this connection it is encouraging to learn that the notes of the Bank are now being accepted by the merchants in the Capital at par and that some of them are again holding the notes as "good money."

CHINA AND OPIUM.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION UNION.

Mr. An Ming, President of the Chinese National Opium Prohibition Union, addressed the members at some length at the opening session of the Prohibition Conference held recently. The following report of his speech appears in the Peking Press:—

To-day marks the opening of the National Opium Prohibition Conference. The gathering of representatives of all provinces together with the delegates from the various official organs for the sole purpose of taking measures to suppress once for all the evil vice of opium is a unique event and a very memorable occasion in the history of the Union. It is now nine years since the conclusion of the Anglo-Chinese Agreement on the prohibition of opium and as the agreement calls for the suppression of all Indian opium at the end of ten years, next year will witness the coming into force of the last but the most important stipulation of the agreement. However, according to the 3rd article of the Agreement, stoppage of import of Indian opium into the ports of Shanghai and Canton only comes into force on the condition that the Chinese Government succeeds in suppressing all opium plantation in the provinces. It is quite clear that unless all the provinces are declared free from opium plantation by British and Chinese officials upon joint inspection we cannot expect the successful fulfilment of the Agreement. It is important that the delegates from provinces should shoulder the responsibility of the complete suppression of opium plantation in their respective provinces. We cannot let the British authorities have any excuse for delaying the successful fulfilment of the Agreement, which they would have if upon joint inspection any poppy plantation should be discovered. The present situation is, therefore, very important and is exactly what the Great Prussian Minister Bismarck once said: "The fate of the battle is generally decided by the last five minutes."

I need not detain you long with the history of the devastating use of opium in China, for we have passed the stage where we feel called upon to press our right and claim on the civilized world to liberate us from the thralldom of the poison which has undermined our foundation for many decades. The vice of opium and morphia has long been recognized by the International Opium Suppression Conference at The Hague, and in 1912 an International Agreement was reached under which all nations have the right to prohibit the import of opium and the duty to examine the import of opium into those countries where such import has already been regulated by mutual agreement.

I am sure that this gathering here is one and all for the complete suppression of the vice of opium from our country, and to demonstrate by our whole-hearted activities in this great work of reform, our sincere desire to shake off the evil dust of centuries. We must oppose to the last ounce of our strength the import of Indian opium into Canton and Shanghai, so that we can show to our British sympathizers that we are capable of fighting the evil to the last.

EWO COTTON COMPANY.

PROPOSED DIVIDENDS.

At a meeting of the Consulting Committee of Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., held on the 12th inst. it was decided that the shareholders should be recommended to transfer Tls. 125,000 from Equalization of Dividend Fund to Profit and Loss Account and apportion the balance available, of Tls. 266,505.21, as follows:—

	Tls.
To pay dividend on Preference Shares at rate of 7 per cent. per annum	28,000.00
To pay a dividend of Tls. 9 per Share on 15,000 Ordinary Shares	135,000.00
To write off Plant and Machinery	72,000.00
To write off Buildings	22,000.00
To write off Motor Car	350.00
To write off Water Supply	1,000.00
To write off Furniture	750.00
To pay a Bonus to Staff at Mills	2,500.00
To carry forward to new account	4,925.21
	Tls. 266,505.21

BOY WHO SAVED A SHIP FROM DISASTER.

An East Coast correspondent of the Chronicle tells of a sailor boy's splendid heroism.

Among the nine survivors of a British vessel sunk in the North Sea is a lad not yet fifteen years of age, who was acting as signal boy. As his vessel was fast settling down he noticed another steamship approaching the minefield. Fearing that this ship and her crew might meet a similar fate, the boy pluckily continued to work the signals, warning the oncoming steamer to turn back, until his own vessel sank under him.

His coolness and courage in the face of disaster unquestionably saved the oncoming ship and her crew.

The boy hero and eight of his companions were subsequently picked up and landed. His deed is said to have been brought to the notice of the authorities with a view to some recognition.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

FOR LARGE SELECTIONS

RELIABLE QUALITIES—MODERATE PRICES.

NEW GOODS

SUITABLE FOR

XMAS PRESENTS

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

SMART WEARING APPAREL

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

TOYS-GAMES

NOVELTIES FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

BRASS AND COPPER WARE.

STERLING SILVER GOODS

CHINA AND GLASS.

TABLE DELICACIES

CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS.

WINES—SPIRITS—CIGARS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

[21]

A.V.C. FINEST OLD LIQUEUR BRANDY.

GUARANTEED 30 YEARS OLD.

V. D. CLARETS. V. D. SAUTERNES. V. D. BURGUNDIES.

Stocked by HONGKONG HOTEL.

Obtainable at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A. & B. MACKAY'S LIQUEUR WHISKY. THE ORIGINAL LIQUEUR WHISKY.

PRICE \$24.00 PER CASE DUTY PAID.

Has a fine mild flavour and a refreshing clean taste.

Obtainable at all Local Stores.

and at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

[1204-3]

Wm. Powell Ltd. TELEPHONE 546

A SPLENDID VARIETY OF LADIES' SEMI-EVENING AND EVENING FOOTWEAR

FOR THE XMAS SEASON

NOTE:—ELEGANT BUCKLES TO SUIT ALL STYLES.

Our Store will be Open during the current week until 6 o'clock for the convenience of our customers.

1977

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

BOXING DAY.

MIXED FOURSOME HANDICAP MEDAL PLAY. Players receive half of their aggregate handicaps. Post Entries. Players may start at any time during the day. An Express Train will leave Kowloon at 10.08 A.M. First-Class Passengers only.

W. D. KRAFT,
Acting Hon. Secretary.
[1468]

HONGKONG HOTEL.

SPECIAL DINNERS will be served in the GRILL ROOM and DINING ROOM on the following days:

CHRISTMAS DAY.

BOXING DAY.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

BAND in attendance. Plan of tables can be seen at Hotel Office.
[1469]

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

SENDERS OF TELEGRAMS are hereby notified that from the 1st JANUARY, 1917, until further Notice, the Currency Charges for Telegrams will be collected at the Rate of \$0.38 to equal Franc 1.00.

J. M. BECK,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 20th December, 1916. [1470]

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG STATION.

CURRENCY CHARGES ON TELEGRAMS.

SENDERS OF TELEGRAMS are hereby notified that from the 1st JANUARY, 1917, until further Notice, the Currency Charges for Telegrams will be collected at the Rate of \$0.38 to equal Franc 1.00.

A. B. SORESENSEN,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 20th December, 1916. [1471]

JEBSEN & CO.

(IN LIQUIDATION).

CREDITORS are required to send in their Claims to the Undersigned on or before MONDAY, the 15th January, 1917.

Dated the 20th December, 1916.
W. M. HUMPHREYS,
No. 16, Queen's Road Central,
Liquidator. [1472]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE for One Share, No. 5401 in this Company, standing in the name of Miss JOSE DE JESUS, of Macao, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate for the said Share will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 19th December, 1916. [1474]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE for Two Shares, Nos. 5414/5415 in this Company, standing in the name of Miss FELLIBINA NOGUEIRA, of Macao, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 19th December, 1916. [1475]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of Messrs. SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., the General Managers of the Company, St. George's Building, Charter Road, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the Fifth day of January, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, when the following Resolutions which were passed at Extraordinary General Meetings of the said Company held on the Fifteenth day of December, 1916, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:

- (1) That the capital of the Company be reduced from \$4,000,000 (Four Million Dollars) divided into 400,000 (Four Hundred Thousand) Shares of \$10 (Ten Dollars) each, to \$3,000,000 (Three Million Dollars) divided into 300,000 (Three Hundred Thousand) Shares of \$10 (Ten Dollars) each, and that such reduction be effected by returning (on such date as the Company's Board of Directors shall appoint) to the holders of the 400,000 (Four Hundred Thousand) Shares that have been issued paid up capital to the extent of \$2.50 (Two Dollars and Fifty Cents) per Share and by reducing the nominal amount of each of the said Shares from \$10 (Ten Dollars) to \$7.50 (Seven Dollars and Fifty Cents).

- (2) That application be made to the Supreme Court of Hongkong to confirm the reduction of the capital of the Company in conformity with the foregoing Resolution. Dated this 19th day of December, 1916.
By Order of the Board.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. [1476]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PROPOSALS FOR FROZEN FRESH BEEF AND MUTTON.

Philippine Department, Office Department Quartermaster, Manila, P.I. Sealed Proposals will be received here till 12 M. March 7th, 1917, and then opened, for furnishing about 5,000,000 pounds of Beef and 100,000 pounds Mutton. Further information on application. [1473]

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, GENOA, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"OARMAITHENSFIRE."

Having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their respective Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Owing to an outbreak of Fire on board this vessel at Port Swettenham a 4-n-r-r Average Contribution of 10 per cent. will be levied. The General Average Bond will require to be signed and deposited made before counter-signature of Bills of Lading can be given. Goods not cleared by the 7th inst. at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 3rd Dec., at 10 A.M. Claims against the Steamer for damage due to ordinary handling must be presented within 15 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1916. [1478]

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

WINTER "BISLEY."

SERVICE OF LAUNCHES.

MURRAY PIER AND STONECUTTERS ISLAND.

BOXING DAY, DEC. 26TH, 1916.

OUT HOME.

MURRAY PIER (dept.) STONECUTTERS (dept.)

8.45 A.M. (Army) 4.30 P.M. (Army)

Service Launches) Service.

9.00 A.M. (Victoria) 5.00 P.M. (Victoria)

9.15 A.M. (Naval) 5.15 P.M. (Naval)

Launches) Launches.

9.30 A.M. (Police) 5.30 P.M. (Police)

Launches) Launches.

9.45 A.M. (Army) 5.30 P.M. (Army)

Service Launches) Service.

10.30 A.M. (Victoria) 5.30 P.M. (Victoria)

Launches) Launches.

10.30 A.M. (Victoria) 5.30 P.M. (Victoria)

Launches) Launches.

10.30 A.M. (Victoria) 5.30 P.M. (Victoria)

Launches) Launches.

10.30 A.M. (Victoria) 5.30 P.M. (Victoria)

Launches) Launches.

10.30 A.M. (Victoria) 5.30 P.M. (Victoria)

Launches) Launches.

10.30 A.M. (Victoria) 5.30 P.M. (Victoria)

Launches) Launches.

10.30 A.M. (Victoria) 5.30 P.M. (Victoria)

Launches) Launches.

10.30 A.M. (Victoria) 5.30 P.M. (Victoria)

Launches) Launches.

10.30 A.M. (Victoria) 5.30 P.M. (Victoria)

Launches) Launches.

10.30 A.M. (Victoria) 5.30 P.M. (Victoria)

Launches) Launches.

10.30 A.M. (Victoria) 5.30 P.M. (Victoria)

Launches) Launches.

10.30 A.M. (Victoria) 5.30 P.M. (Victoria)

Launches) Launches.

10.30 A.M. (Victoria) 5.30 P.M. (Victoria)

Launches) Launches.

10.30 A.M. (Victoria) 5.30 P.M. (Victoria)

Launches) Launches.

10.30 A.M. (Victoria) 5.30 P.M. (Victoria)

Launches) Launches.

10.30 A.M. (Victoria) 5.30 P.M. (Victoria)

Launches) Launches.

10.30 A.M. (Victoria) 5.30 P.M. (Victoria)

Launches) Launches.

10.30 A.M. (Victoria) 5.30 P.M. (Victoria)

Launches) Launches.

10.30 A.M. (Victoria) 5.30 P.M. (Victoria)

Launches) Launches.

10.30 A.M. (Victoria) 5.30 P.M. (Victoria)

Launches) Launches.

10.30 A.M. (Victoria) 5.30 P.M. (Victoria)

Launches) Launches.

10.30 A.M. (Victoria) 5.30 P.M. (Victoria)

Launches) Launches.

10.30 A.M. (Victoria) 5.30 P.M. (Victoria)

Launches) Launches.

INTIMATIONS

"KISMET"

A.D.C. Production

on behalf of the

"STAR AND GARTER FUND"

for Soldiers and Sailors totally

disabled in the War.

FOURTH, LAST NIGHT—

SATURDAY, DEC. 23RD.

AT 9 P.M. SHARP.

TO-DAY

MATINEE—WEDNESDAY, DEC. 20TH.

AT 4.30 P.M.

PRICES:

Dress Circle ... \$4.

Stalls ... 3.

Ft. ... 1.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price.

[1534]

EXHIBITION

M. KINSEN,

WELL-KNOWN LANDSCAPE PAINTER

OF

WATER COLOURS

AT

KOMOR & KOMOR'S

ART GALLERY.

Open on MONDAY, the 18th Dec.,

For Five Days Only.

Mr. KINSEN is on a tour of the world and gives Hongkong a chance to see and purchase his wonderful paintings at Messrs. KOMOR and KOMOR from 8 A.M. till 5 P.M.

FOR FIVE DAYS ONLY!

[1463]

SECOND 5% RUSSIAN INTERNAL

SHORT TERMED LOAN OF 1916

for Rbbs 3,000,000,000.

Subscription to the above LOAN, will be opened from 14th November to 30th December, 1916.

The price of issue is 95 per cent.

The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax and other taxes.

The Loan is redeemable at par on 14th October, 1928, without option for the Russian Government to convert it at an earlier date.

Comps are payable half-yearly on the 14th April and 14th October.

Interest on the above Loan runs from 14th October, the interest accrued on date of subscription must be taken into consideration and is to be added to the price of issue.

The RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK in Hongkong is ready to accept applications for the above-named Loan.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Payment may also be made in Roubles.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission.

40 per cent. only of the cost of the Bonds may be paid on application, the balance to be paid on receipt of the Bonds.

The Bank is also ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against these Bonds.

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK
[1253]

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK
[1253]

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK
[1253]

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK
[1253]

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK
[1253]

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK
[1253]

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK
[1253]

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK
[1253]

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK
[1253]

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK
[1253]

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK
[1253]

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK
[1253]

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK
[1253]

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK
[1253]

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK
[1253]

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK
[1253]

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK
[1253]

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK
[1253]

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK
[1253]

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK
[1253]

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK
[1253]

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK
[1253]

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK
[1253]

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK
[1253]

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK
[1253]

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK
[1253]

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK
[1253]

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK
[1253]

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK
[1253]

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK
[1253]

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK
[1253]

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK
[1253]

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK
[1253]

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK
[1253]

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK
[1253]

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK
[1253]

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK
[1253]

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK
[1253]

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK
[1253]

INTIMATION

WINES AND SPIRITS

ASSORTED CASES FOR XMAS.

CASE NO. 1—\$22.

- 3 Bots. St. Estephe Claret.
- 2 Bots. Sherry, Light Dry.
- 2 Bots. Port, Superior Light Invalid.
- 2 Bots. Gin.
- 1 Bot. Superior Old Liqueur Cognac.
- 1 Bot. Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky.
- 1 Bot. Dewar's Scotch Whisky.

CASE NO. 2—\$28.

- 1 Bot. St. Marceaux Champagne.
- 1 Bot. Burgundy "Beauve."
- 2 Bots. Claret, St. Estephe.
- 1 Bot. Sherry, Superior Pale Dry "D" Quality.
- 1 Bot. Port, Superior Light Invalid.
- 1 Bot. Superior Old Liqueur Cognac.
- 1 Bot. Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky.
- 1 Bot. Dewar's Scotch Whisky.
- 1 Bot. Gin.
- 1 Bot. Creme de Menthe.

CASE NO. 3—\$32.

- 2 Bots. St. Marceaux Champagne.
- 1 Bot. Sherry, Superior Pale Dry "D" Quality.
- 2 Bots. Port, Superior Light Invalid.
- 1 Bot. Very Fine OLD BROWN Brandy.
- 1 Bot. Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky.
- 1 Bot. Dewar's Scotch Whisky.
- 3 Bots. Claret, St. Estephe.
- 1 Bot. Creme de Menthe.

SPECIAL CASES PUT UP TO ORDER.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 616.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10, DES VIGES ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 20TH DECEMBER, 1916.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The news which has reached us lately from the various theatres of war has been of a very encouraging nature, if we except Roumania, and even here the prospect appears brighter than we had dared to hope. First, there was the announcement of the brilliant French success at Verdun which resulted in the recovery of practically all the ground gained by the Germans in an offensive lasting seven months and involving enormous sacrifices of men. The stroke appears to have taken the enemy completely by surprise and to have been carried out with comparatively little loss.

No fewer than 11,387 prisoners have been taken, while 115 guns, in addition to other material, have either been captured or destroyed. It is a notable achievement and a gratifying indication that the Allies are determined, so far as climatic conditions will permit them, to keep the enemy constantly engaged during the winter months. This is necessary in order that they may not be in a position to profit by their recent experiences in the region of the Somme, and, aided by forced labour, concentrate their energies upon the construction of new and improved lines of defence in anticipation of the Spring offensive. From Mesopotamia come reports of a British advance, showing that the time which has elapsed since the fall of Kut has been usefully employed in reorganising our forces and in constructing railways and accumulating river transport in order that progress may not again be hampered by inadequate communications. In Greece the firm measures taken by the Allies appear to have taught the Government of that country a salutary lesson. Though perfectly willing to embarrass the Allies by covert acts of hostility, the KING was far too astute, we think, to furnish them with justification for dealing with him as he deserves by openly countenancing such outrages as those of which his followers have been guilty in Athens and the provinces. In the

absence of any possibility of support from his Teutonic friends he would probably have been content to continue his hypocritical attitude and take the utmost advantage of the Allies' known respect for international law and the rights of small nations. In his present humiliating position he may well exclaim: "Save me from my friends!" The blockade, which has already caused an increase of thirty per cent. in the price of food, will be maintained until the reparation demanded by the Allies and promised by the Government has been fully made, and sufficient guarantees have been given for the future. Then, secure, at last, from the risk of treacherous attacks in the rear, the Allied force in Macedonia will be free to devote its undivided attention to the prosecution of the campaign which has opened so promisingly in the Balkans with the fall of Monastir. Finally, there appears reason to hope that the Central European Powers have reached the end of their triumphant march in Roumania. A message from Petro

THE WAR.

KEY TO PEACE PROPOSALS: GERMAN FOOD SHORTAGE.

THE SITUATION IN GREECE:

WARRANT FOR ARREST OF VENEZELOS.

ECHOES OF THE VERDUN VICTORY: OVER 11,000 PRISONERS.

Franco-Belgian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH ENTER GERMAN TRENCH.

LONDON, December 17th.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully raided trenches at Renhart, inflicting casualties and bombing dug-outs.

We entered trenches south-west of Wytschaete, and destroyed a machine-gun emplacement.

The enemy blew a camouflaged to the east of Ypres.

ANOTHER TRENCH RAID.

LONDON, December 19th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, says:—We successfully entered enemy trenches to the south of Armentières last night, killing a number of the occupants.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

AMSTERDAM, December 18th.

A German evening *communiqué* says:—There is moderate fighting in the west.

NEW FRENCH POSITIONS BOMBARDED.

PARIS, December 18th.

An official message says:—On the right of the Meuse, our new lines from Vacherauville to Bezonvaux, and particularly the Chambrettes Farm sector, were bombarded. We replied.

THE VERDUN VICTORY.

GLORIOUS FRENCH ASSAULTS.

PARIS, December 18th.

The capture of Pepper Hill was the decisive event leading to the Verdun victory. The Germans were clinging desperately to the Hill, when they were unexpectedly attacked in the rear. A debacle followed, and the enemy fled, casting away arms, munitions and equipment. Our contingents cut off his retreat, and the enemy surrendered by the hundred.

Further to the east, the powerfully fortified Chambrettes Farm, on which were found sixty machine-guns, was gloriously assaulted by a weak force. A battery of eight-inch guns was found at an adjacent point inland, and the gunners dead alongside. Big captures of munitions further testified to the completeness of the victory.

VIOLENT GERMAN ATTACKS. FRENCH TAKE MANY PRISONERS.

PARIS, December 18th.

A *communiqué* announces:—The Germans violently counter-attacked our new positions on the right bank of the Meuse, but did not succeed in gaining a footing, except at the farm at Chambrettes, the immediate approaches to which we continue to hold. We have so far counted 11,387 prisoners at Verdun since December 15th, including 284 officers. We captured or destroyed 115 guns, forty-four mine-throwers, and 107 machine-guns.

LIVELY ARTILLERY.

PARIS, December 18th.

A *communiqué* says:—South of the Somme there was fairly lively reciprocal artillery activity in the La Maisonnette sector.

On the right of the Meuse, after a sharp fight, we ejected the enemy from Chambrettes Farm, the whole of which we have re-occupied. Two machine guns have been captured.

BRITISH AVIATORS' GOOD WORK.

LONDON, December 18th.

The Air Board describes successful bombing raids in France on German artillery. Prisoners admit that large numbers of guns were directly hit as the result of the accurate observation of British aviators.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GRAVE NEWS FROM GREECE.

BRITISH OFFICERS HAULED FROM STEAMER.

ATHENS, December 18th.

The Allies have demanded reparation for the murdered soldiers, in the shape of a salute to their flag, the re-establishment of Allied control of the services, an indemnity and an amnesty for the Venizelists.

It is expected that the blockade will be maintained till the conditions are fulfilled.

The price of necessities has risen thirty per cent. in consequence of the blockade.

VENEZELOS SHOT.
The *Daily Chronicle* correspondent at Athens says that three thousand Venizelists are in prison, and that three hundred have been shot.

FRENCH SOLDIERS KILLED.

The *Daily Mail* correspondent at Syra, wiring on December 11th, reports grave happenings in the provinces.

Greek officers seized guns and ammunition under Allied control at Volo and Larissa.

At Trikkala, they expelled the controllers, who were insulted by crowds.

At Volo, a gang hauled British officers from the steamer and threw the furniture for the British Control Offices into the sea. They also killed two French soldiers, casting away arms, munitions and equipment. Our contingents cut off his retreat, and the enemy surrendered by the hundred.

PANIC ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Athens, there is a panic on the Stock Exchange in consequence of the blockade.

TRANSPORT OF GREEK TROOPS.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Athens, the transport of Greek troops to Morea began on Saturday. The passage of trains was checked at Elis station. Allied officers and French warships at Patras and Corinth are supervising.

WARRANT TO ARREST M. VENEZELOS.

CHARGE OF HIGH TREASON.

ATHENS, December 18th.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of M. Venezelos on a charge of high treason.

STRONG ENEMY ATTACKS.

PETROGRAD, December 17th.

A Russian *communiqué* says:—A strong enemy attack was repelled in the region of Walerutna, at the point of the bayonet. We pursued the enemy and secured a height.

On the Roumanian front, our cavalry twice rushed to attack the enemy cavalry which was attempting to attack our retreating troops in the region of Buzeu. The enemy did not accept battle, and retired behind the infantry.

GERMAN CLAIM.

AMSTERDAM, December 18th.

A German evening *communiqué* says:—In the east, our army in the Dobruja gained ground northwards.

ENORMOUS ENEMY LOSSES.

ROUMANIAN ARMIES COMPLETELY SAVED.

PARIS, December 18th.

Advices from Petrograd speak of the enemy having suffered enormous losses in Wallachia.

The Roumanian armies are completely saved, and are at present on the other side of the Sereth, where they are re-organising.

The Russians are holding the ground on all fronts, except that between Rimnicu Sarat and the Trotus region, where, however, General Averesco is standing firm.

General Brusiloff has moved to the south.

In South Moldavia, a vast Russo-Roumanian plan has been carried out, and important fighting is impending.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS.

LONDON, December 18th.

A British message from Salonika reports two successful raids on the Struma front and at Lake Doiran.

Our aeroplanes have bombed Tumba station and damaged a transport on the Ghevgli-Chernista road.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

PETROGRAD, December 18th.

A *communiqué* says:—We have captured a number of heights in the Carpathians, and have taken two hundred prisoners.

We have repulsed enemy counter-attacks there and in the regions of Filipesci and Dibabotou, in Roumania.

GERMAN AIR ATTACKS.

AMSTERDAM, December 18th.

A German *communiqué* says:—Our air squadrons attacked the enemy retreating to Braila, with visible effect.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANS BOMB RUSSIAN WARSHIPS.

AMSTERDAM, December 18th.

A German evening *communiqué* reports:—German seaplanes bombed Russian warships at Sulina and felled a hostile seaplane by machine-gun fire.

HORSE TRANSPORT SUNK. SEVENTEEN AMERICAN MULETEERS KILLED.

LONDON, December 18th.

The Admiralty reports that an empty west-bound British horse transport, the *Russian*, was submerged and sunk in the Mediterranean on the 14th instant.

Eleven of the crew and seventeen American muleteers were killed.

FRENCH TROOPSHIP SUNK.

NO LIVES LOST.

AMSTERDAM, December 18th.

A Berlin message reports the torpedoing of the French troopship *Magellan*, (6,000 tons) with 1,000 on board.

A Marseilles telegram states that everyone was rescued.

OTHER SINKINGS.

LONDON, December 18th.

The following steamers have been sunk:—*Westminster* (British); *Bræk* (Norwegian); *Michailoutchouff* (Danish); *Fala* (Swedish); and the sailing vessels *Naiad* and *Capitaine Mary* (British).

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CANADA'S SPLENDID RECORD.

IN MANUFACTURE OF MUNITIONS.

OTTAWA, December 19th.

Canada has 600 munition works, on which she is expending two and a half times the normal expenditure of the whole Dominion.

EARLIER CABLES.

SAFE CONDUCT FOR AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR.

LONDON, December 18th.

The Foreign Office has granted Count Tarnowski, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Washington, safe conduct to the United States.

BLIND HEROES.

APPEAL BY SIR ARTHUR PEARSON.

LONDON, December 18th.

Sir Arthur Pearson makes the following appeal to the Press of the world. He begins with the request:—"Will you ask your readers to send New Year's gifts to help men blinded in the war? The numbers are increasing very rapidly, and we have nearly three hundred learning to be blind workers. Nearly two hundred more are coming shortly from hospital. Already one hundred and sixty have been taught to read by the Braille system, and to typewrite, and are settled in useful and profitable occupations. A large permanent fund is needed to ensure adequate supervision and assistance for these and others who are following. Their courage, determination and rapidity in overcoming the handicap are shown to be beyond all praise. We trust that those possessing the inestimable gift of sight will send a New Year thank-offering for the benefit of those who have given their eyes for the Empire."

The above message is sent through the courtesy of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company from Sir Arthur Pearson, St. Dunstan's, Regent's Park, London.

ITALIANS DEMAND WAR COMMITTEE.

ROME, December 18th.

A number of Members of Parliament are urging Signor Boselli to appoint a War Committee similar to that of the British and the French.

PEACE PROPOSALS.

GERMAN FOOD SHORTAGE.

LONDON, December 18th.

It is reported from Amsterdam that food shortage is the key to the German peace offers.

Herr Batochi, twenty-four hours previously, told his auditors that the potato crop is only twenty million tons, as compared with fifty million tons last year. The grain crop is one-and-a-half million tons short of the estimate, and the expectation of supplies from Roumania will not be realised, as Hungary and Austria are already quarrelling over it.

The *Kölnische Zeitung* hints that Herr Koerber's fall is due to a quarrel with Count Tizze in connection with the captures of Roumanian food.

JAPAN AGAIN NORMAL.

TOKYO, December 18th.

The excitement due to the announcement of the German peace proposals is now allayed.

PLIGHT OF SERBIAN PRISONERS.

LONDON, December 18th.

The Serbian Legation reports that an escaped Russian priest describes the Serbian prisoners in Austria as weak and emaciated. They go in search of roots and sometimes beg. He never saw a more wretched set of men.

BRITISH NEARING KUT.

LONDON, December 18th.

An official message says that Colonel Maude has extended his hold on the Hai River, and has bombarded the Turkish positions with good results.

Cavalry discovered Turks constructing a bridge on the Tigris, six miles to the west of Kut-el-Amar. Our casualties were inconsiderable.

USEFUL CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR.

"Have you any conscientious objectors in your battalion?" I asked an officer with whom I was talking, says the London correspondent of the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph*. "We have one," he replied, "and he's a treasure. I shall be very annoyed if he's taken away from us. You see, he has a conscientious objection to drilling, to drawing his pay, to recognising authority by making complaints to it, and to applying for leave. But he holds fatigue duties to be works of charity and necessity, and he works like a Trojan at any sort of dirty job from six in the morning to ten at night. He's equal to three ordinary men, and when he's finished a fatigue he always comes and asks for another."

BOXING CHAMPIONSHIPS.

AT NATIONAL SPORTING CLUB.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, December 18th.

Two championships were decided at the National Sporting Club.

BRITISH HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

In a 20 round contest for the heavyweight championship of Britain Staff Sergeant Wells met Sergeant-Major Voyles. In the first round Voyles was sent down thrice, taking the count to eight on each occasion. In the second round Voyles was sent down other three times, and took the count to seven and nine. He was hardly able to raise himself and the referee intervened and declared Wells the winner.

WORLD'S FLYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

In the contest for the world's flyweight championship Wilde knocked out Zulu Kid, of America, in the eleventh round.

GERMAN TRADE NOT NEEDED.

Is it impossible to do without German trade? M. Sazonoff, the Russian statesman, does not think so; M. Poincaré, the French statesman, does not think so; Baron Beyers, the Belgian statesman, does not think so; Mr. Hughes, the Australian statesman, does not think so; the Germans do not think so. Early in this year the *London Admiralty*, discussing the American demand for a cessation of submarine piracy, said:—"The threatened trade war after the war is such a serious prospect that the maintenance of the last overseas market, America, is sufficiently important to outweigh the advantages of a ruthless pursuance of the submarine campaign."

Also there is the suggestive and obvious fact that we have done without German trade for the past two years. But of this more anon. At present I confine myself to reciting the result which the Union of Democratic Control has offered by suggesting that we shall trade with murderers and enemies because it pays.

I do not admit that it pays. I do not care a damn whether it pays or not. Which of us would like to buy a nice cheap washleather from the gentleman who shot Nurse Cavell? Or to make an extra penny a ton on a consignment of coals to the gentlemen who "tried" Captain Fryatt?

No. We will not export our honour, nor import slavery whether or not it pays. We will not import spien and traitors nor cheap slaves. They may be. We are not "City owls," but human beings. To prate to us about the figures of German trade! To the devil with German imports; and exports; and the Hun.

Besides, Mr. Hobson and gentlemen, it is a case of Hobson's choice. If we don't send the Huns to Coventry they will send us to a more unpleasant place. To express the situation lyrically:—

I loved that cook like a brother, I did, An' that cook he worshipped me; But we'd both be blown if either'd be asked.

In the other chap's hold, you see, The German which is anxious to forgive and forget, which is ready to repent and make amends, and never be naughty again, is an imaginary Germany, like the Germany which had no quarrel with Britain and no idea of going to war. Those amiable, harmless busy Germans have no existence, they are off the map. The people we have to deal with are—the Huns.—W. Blatchford.

MILITARY TERMS.

There are a few common military terms which everybody in or soon to be in khaki ought to understand, and which are useful to anybody who wants to follow the war. As a matter of fact, a proper understanding of their meaning carries with it an understanding of the principles of a modern army's organisation. The unit of an army is the section of 10 men. A section is commanded by a non-commissioned officer, probably a corporal or lance corporal; it is never split up unless that becomes absolutely necessary, nor is its commander separated from it.

The next unit is the platoon, which contains four sections or 40 men. It has a commander of its own, who is usually a lieutenant or sub-lieutenant, and there is also a platoon sergeant.

Next comes the company, which consists of four platoons, or, in round numbers, 200 men, and which has a couple of extra non-coms of its own, and is supposed to be commanded by a major or at least a captain. But many a lieutenant or sub-lieutenant has commanded what was left of his company, for lack of other officers, and had sergeants or even corporals in command of his platoons.

Four companies, or 1,000 men, make up the next unit, a battalion, which is commanded by a lieutenant colonel. And then comes a brigade—these are all infantry units—which consists of four battalions, is commanded by a brigadier general, and has a headquarters staff and administrative service of its own, and a growing number of machine-guns. There used to be only eight of these to a brigade, but that number proved far below what is necessary.

Next comes a division, which contains from 15,000 to more than 20,000 men, under a major-general. A division is a kind of small army on its own, for it includes, besides infantry, cavalry and artillery elements.

Two or sometimes three divisions form an army corps which with "detaihs" may number 45,000 men. And finally an army is usually made up of several army corps.

PLOTS AGAINST THE ALLIES IN GREECE.

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES.

Mr. J. M. N. Jeffries telegraphed to the *Daily Mail* from Athens on November 7th:—

The *Venizelist Free Press* publishes an interview with an Allied military officer whose name is not stated but who is understood to be French. The interview is practically a recapitulation of the causes which have led to the present severe attitude of the Allies towards the official Greek State.

The first accusation this officer brings is that Greece by her equivocal attitude ruined Serbia, not merely, as it is generally thought, by refusing her aid, but also by persuading Serbia not to attack at an earlier date when she was ready. When Serbia was attacked on two fronts, Greece, as is known, not only refused aid but also, what perhaps is not known, M. Gounaris entreated Serbia to make peace with Germany immediately.

Continuing his accusations, the officer spoke of the use for a long period by the Germans of the official Greek military despatch bags in Macedonia. "Do you know," he said, "that ten Greek-speaking German officers, used to pass back and forth in Greece wearing the Greek uniform, and by orders of the Government, getting every convenience accorded them? Thus several times they traversed the Allied lines in Macedonia, one of them who used the pseudonym of Michailidis actually coming into our camp, and when information arrived escaping arrest only in the nick of time by some sly sly with the official Greek motorcars."

"Do you know that there exists a secret treaty between Greece and Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey? The signature of this treaty took place in Athens on the occasion of the last journey thither on January 1st of the German doctors Krauss and von Eisela, who came to treat with the King, but apparently not for that only. Do you know that these physicians in the course of their most secret return journey remained hidden for four days in the house of a Greek officer of high rank at Drama? By the terms of this treaty, whenever certain conditions were fulfilled by Germany the Greek forces both on land and sea were simultaneously to attack us. We have the proofs in our hands."

"We hold an order of the Greek General Staff by which it is enjoined that the Allied forces at Salonika were to be surrounded by Greek forces. When we investigated this we found that at the time we were actually surrounded."

"We have another order in which directions are given that the Allied camp shall be commanded by Greek artillery and machine guns. We have in our possession a photograph of the German Prince of Lippe on your western front in company with Colonel George Stragos, an emissary of the Greek General Staff, taken when they were arranging together the route of the German army and the point of its junction with the Greek forces."

The Kaiser after his celebrated journey to Nish, also made an excursion into Greek territory, where he met important personages."

A MAN TO FACE THE GERMANS.

LONDON SCOTTISH PRIVATE'S PASSAGE WITH COUNSEL.

Private Bramley, of the London Scottish, who was a witness in a case in Mr. Justice Darling's Court, created some amusement by his replies to counsel.

The action was brought by his sister, Miss Isabella Bramley, who had a large boarding-house at Snaresbrook, Essex, against Messrs. Norton Bros., furnishers of Highbury, for the return of furniture with which they supplied her under a hire-purchase agreement, and which, it was alleged, they subsequently seized without obtaining the permission of the Court under the Courts Emergency Powers Act. She alternatively claimed the value of the furniture and damages for alleged illegal trespass when the defendants' men walked with their vans and took the goods away. Defendants pleaded that Miss Bramley consented to the removal of the things.

Owing to many of her boarders leaving her when war broke out Miss Bramley was unable to pay the instalments regularly. Defendant sent a Mr. Chisholm to see her and afterwards men with vans. Private Bramley, in his evidence, stated that Mr. Chisholm said witness and Miss Bramley would both be committed to prison if they did not consent to the goods being removed.

"What did you say?" asked Mr. Vachell, K.C.

"I'd better not tell you," replied the witness. "He stood a pretty good chance of being thrown out. We'll leave it at that."

After further questions Private Bramley said counsel was inclined to be rude. Mr. Justice Darling: Remember, Mr. Vachell, what nearly happened to Chisholm.

Counsel said he was obliged to his lordship and asked witness if he was violent when the furniture men started to move the goods?

Plaintiff: No, I would not soil my hands by touching such microbes.

Counsel: It's nice to think the Germans have to face such men as you.

The hearing was adjourned.

"WHERE I GO BILL GOES."

There were two fellows on the roadside, says Mr. Phillip Gibbs in the *Daily Chronicle*, an English soldier and a German, trudging side by side to a field dressing station. Both heads were bandaged, and one man could see out of one eye and one out of the other. Said the Englishman:—"This chap tried to gouge out my eye with his fist, and I did the same to his with my elbow, and now we get on famously together." "T-o-o other men came in—enemies an hour before." "This is old Bill," said the English soldier, pointing to a wounded German. "Where I go Bill goes. I wounded him and took him. Come on, Bill, old son."



WINDSOR CASTLE

Just Pure
Rich Mellow
Virginia
Tobacco



The
"Three Castles"
Cigarettes

THE CIGARETTE WITH THE PEDIGREE

If you smoke a pipe of course you smoke "CAPSTAN NAVY CUT"

Valuable alike for the Invalid and Robust

The 'Allenbury's' Diet is recommended for general use in place of ordinary milk foods, gruel, etc., and is particularly adapted to the needs of Dyspeptics, Invalids, and the Aged. Being largely predigested it is easy of assimilation. A cup of the 'Allenbury's' Diet is useful in the forenoon between meals.

The 'Allenbury's' Diet may be taken with a 'savoury' on going to bed, in the place of stimulants. Being easily digested it promotes tranquil and refreshing sleep, free from the depressing reaction to the morning, which often follows the taking of spirits.

For those who cannot readily digest milk the 'Allenbury's' Diet is a welcome substitute, as it does not cause indigestion and flatulence.

A Complete Milk and Fatigues Food, Easy of Digestion, Most Agreeable to Taste, Stimulating and quickly assimilated by adding boiling water only.

The 'Allenbury's' Diet is a Food for Adults and is quite distinct from the well-known 'Allenbury's' Food for Infants.

ALLEN'S MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd., 25, Fanning Road, Shanghai, S.S. 200 120.

and London, England.

46-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

64-2

TEN MONTHS IN GERMANY. LONDON AND BERLIN COMPARED.

SHOPPING PERMITS.

CHAPTER XVIII.

[BY D. THOMAS CURTIN.]

Among the correspondence I am receiving from the British public, and the remarks made to me by those with whom I come in contact, are always many questions as to comparative conditions in Berlin and London at the present time. I will gladly give my impressions, as they are, as we say in the United States, that my knowledge of England is comparatively slight, while Germany has been my life study since I was at West Roxbury School, Massachusetts, and during my course at Harvard.

I had studied Germany on the spot on three long visits prior to the war, and I have spent altogether during the war, nearly a year and a half there. My knowledge of Great Britain is simply that of an ordinary occasional American tourist before the war, and this is my sixth visit during the war. I will endeavour to describe faithfully what I have seen this last month in London, and that which I saw when I left Berlin.

With regard to conditions in the Prussian capital, I would point out that there are signs that things are worse in Germany than when I was there a few weeks ago.

To anyone who knows the manoeuvrings of the German Press Bureau, the exploitation of Von Bethmann-Hollweg's speech of Friday the fact that it was telegraphed *en bloc* to even the neediest Dutch newspapers (whose telegraphic charges are defrayed by the German Government) confirms impressions that I gathered on leaving, that the pace of the descent was increasing.

On Saturday, too, were issued some alleged casualties, deliberately falsifying facts. When the great veil of mystery that shrouds Germany is lifted, I believe that it will be found that these casualties have in the Berlin censor's fashion been delayed, suppressed, and confused. They are believed by hardly any members of the only thinking party in Germany—the Social Democrats. Daily intercourse with Germans brings to light the fact that Johann, who was killed five months ago, has not been mentioned in any list, and that Heinrich, who was reported wounded, has really been dead six months.

OVERWORKED DOCTORS.

My inquiries on this head largely lay among those connected with the wonderful German hospitals in which I took interest on my previous visits. The German Army Medical Service makes no secret of the fact that the Government is keeping unpleasant realities from the people. As one of them put it to me:—

"It is a shame that the overworked condition of our surgeons and doctors should be hidden beneath these lying official lists. We are badly paid, badly equipped, and we are carrying on without supplies. We rubber gloves and other essentials. We are not popular with either the army or the public. We have been killed in large numbers. Each one of us is doing the work of three, and those of the public who believe these rose-coloured lists wonder what we are grumbling at."

Two doctors with whom I became acquainted were at Verdun from February 21st to the end of April. They put down the German losses at over 600,000 for that period, of whom during the fortnight a great number were killed. The wounded were mangled by French shells, and terribly mangled. Of slightly wounded cases there were a few. The Germans say that a machine-gun hurts, but a cannon kills. The French punished the Germans round Verdun with shells, not as a rule with machine-guns.

In offering these remarks, I would point out that I am comparing London in the second week of November with Berlin of six weeks ago.

I make these prefatory remarks to point out that things are changing for the worse in Germany. They cannot, even with Roumanian supplies, capture, improve permanently.

On the day of your Lord Mayor's Show I was trying to return to the West-end by the south side of the river, and suddenly halted in front of a butcher's shop. I had not seen so much meat at one time since I left home.

LONDON'S WELL-FILLED SHOPS. The contrast set me thinking. Here are shops filled with good things, here are no long waiting lines of tired women and children standing out, rain or shine, to get the blessed bread, or potatoes, or weekly half pound of meat. For in Berlin, directly you get away from the aristocratic residential quarters you come across these endless queues. Looking down some of the streets one can see five or six. They vary in length from 10 to 50 yards long. The scene is repeated in every German city.

Everywhere in Berlin nowadays are the wounded. For a long time they were kept away from the capital itself. Gradually every hall in the surrounding towns became full, and the Berlin authorities were forced to take over restaurants, schoolhouses, concert halls, and, indeed, every building in which men could be housed.

Your wounded look much tidier than the Germans, and are cheerful. There must be now a considerable number of wounded in these islands, but although I have been all over London there can be very few here by comparison with Berlin. The clothing of the German wounded of the cheapest, consisting of a striped canvas suit; none of these are allowed to enter drinking places. The convalescent wear their ordinary uniform—but not the smart clothes in which they marched to Brussels in 1914.

Another contrast is the amount of heavy work that is being done by the women of Berlin. Here in London I notice women conductors of street cars and omnibuses. I saw a woman seavenger in a provincial town the other day; you have women ticket collectors, women operating elevators, clerking in banks. Yesterday I read that women are becoming railroad porters.

GERMAN BUILDING GOING ON. All these things happened in Berlin long ago—as far back as September, 1914. It is the boast of the Germans that

their building constructions are going on as usual. There are no silent and half-finished buildings such as the great hotel I saw in Piccadilly and the County Council Hall on the other side of Westminster bridge, on both of which work seems to have stopped altogether. The construction of the Nord-Süd Bahn of the north and south sections of Berlin has proceeded right along, the women doing the heavy work of navies.

The German Government is not too proud of this fact. An American cinematograph operator, Mr. Edwards, of Mr. Hearst's papers, was desirous of taking a film of these women navies—heavy, sad-looking creatures they are. The Government stepped in and suggested that, while they had no objection to a personally conducted and posed picture, in which the women would not doubt smile to order, they could not permit the realities of this unwomanly task to be shown in the form of a truth-telling moving picture.

There is another great piece of contrast. Though I have looked about carefully in London, I have seen no prisoners at work. The official figures explain that they have more of their prisoners than they have of yours. Tommy is well to the fore almost everywhere in Germany, working long hours and often at unpleasant tasks. I did not notice any British prisoners working in Berlin itself, but more than once I saw little squads of them being marched through the streets on their way from one station to another, and I can assure you that the hearts of the neutrals went out to them. They bore themselves gallantly, head erect, with a cheerfulness that the German does not comprehend and much dislikes. On another occasion I saw British officer prisoners crossing the Potsdamer Platz on their way to the object of dam station. They were surrounded by intense curiosity, and there was no molestation or manifestation either way. They were smartly dressed, and obviously attractive to the feminine eye, as I gathered by the outspoken remarks of some of the *Backfische* (flappers) around me.

While I was in Germany some excellent letters from one of Lord Northcliffe's mysterious neutrals appeared in *The Times*. We read them with great relish in Berlin because they were absolutely accurate. One of them spoke of the *unreality* of life in Berlin. Superficially, and until you want something to eat, or a ride in a taxicab, Berlin at night is gay. London at first sight is appallingly gloomy in the evening, and foreigners hardly care to leave their hotels. But I find that, behind the gloom and darkness, there is plenty of spontaneous gaiety, at the theatres and other places of entertainment. There is plenty of food, no peace talk, and absolute confidence. Great efforts are being made by the German Government to keep up the spirits of the people. No public entertainments need go to the war at all, the experts in Berlin exactly as in peace time, though I confess that my *Triton* on a long and monotonous diet of sardines, potatoes, cheese, and carp. A humorous American friend used to laugh at the situation—the brilliantly dressed house officers in their extremely handsome grey uniforms, ladies, some of them with too many diamonds, and—very little to eat.

SCARCITY OF RUBBER.

Getting away from the opera is a question of traincar. There are just a few taxicabs running on worn-out solid tires. The one could see them diminish daily. The German soldiers complain bitterly that their important transport service has been heavily handicapped by the rubber shortage. The substitute they are using, which contains about 6 to 10 per cent. of real rubber, is not a great success.

In the automobile quarter of Berlin, shop after shop is filled with handsome cars, for which there are no purchasers, and which are tireless. The vitality of London, the immense stream of traffic, the tall Australians and New Zealanders, clean-cut Canadians, the dogged-looking English and Scots, the handsome young officers, strike me every time I leave my hotel for a walk; the comparison with the deserted roads of Berlin makes a newly arrived foreigner nervous in crossing one of your whizzing main thoroughfares. You can walk across most streets in Berlin reading a newspaper, and those who remember Berlin before the war will realize the difference.

So far I have heard no bell-ringing and seen no flag displays in London, although since I have been here the advances, and captures of prisoners on the Western front, would have afforded the Germans occasions for half-dozen such displays. Please imagine the flagging and ringing in Berlin if the Allied advance at Verdun had been a German advance in the same locality.

The newspaper cries here are different. Here it appears to be the custom to shout the name of the paper. At every corner in Berlin old women and old men announce "attacks of 20 Divisions of English repulsed on the Somme," and the rest of them. When things are going unusually badly on the Somme, the old familiar cry of "Terrible Russian losses" croaks on hour after hour.

One can get a good idea of the temper of the German people and Von Bethmann-Hollweg's consequent outburst, by standing outside such a place as the *Kriegsakademie*, where the lists of wounded are displayed in small type. There are people around them all day, anxiously watching the walls. I spent an hour one afternoon pretending to look through the lists and hearing what was said. On no occasion did any persons discover the particular friends or relatives for whom they were looking. The people were, of course, poor folks, because the official alleged casualty lists can be bought in sections, the proceeds going to the German Red Cross. The attitude of the poor in these places is that of utter hopelessness and discontent.

EAST-END LUXURY IN LONDON.

All Americans coming to London like to go and visit your East-end, of which they have read so much, and so, out of curiosity, I had a long tramp the other day to revisit Whitechapel and its vicinity in war-time. To the untravelled American, Whitechapel conjures up visions of crime and pauperism, but during war-time, at any rate, those seeking sensa-

(Continued at foot of next column.)

WAR FACTORIES AFTER THE DEMOBILISATION.

Much has been written concerning the terribly destructive effects of modern warfare and comparatively little has been said as to that constructive side of it which will inevitably in time of peace produce important consequences. There are many places in France, both on the French and the German side of the trench line which divides Barbarian from Civilization, that have for years been clamouring for light railway facilities. The exigencies of modern war have provided them to-day with a profusion of railway communications beyond their wildest dreams, and when peace is declared, however much the rails may have been torn up by shell fire, the tracks will still be there for future use.

Similarly, all along the front roads have been broadened and multiplied. In certain districts, where the want of water was the main obstacle to progress, hundreds of wells have been bored, and it may be that at the end of hostilities districts which were practically barren and unpopulated will enjoy abundance of water and consequently prosperity.

All over the belligerent countries huge factories have sprung up, with the purely destructive purpose of manufacturing powder and explosives. In France the question as to what service the war is a thing of the past has been very seriously considered. It is clear that the problem of diverting the energy of mobilised labour into the tracks of peacetime work would be enormously facilitated if war factories could be transformed in accordance with the requirements of ordinary industrial need, without excessive delay or expense.

All the factories which have been constructed for the preparation of acids, tar products, powder and explosives, all required for warlike purposes, can, as soon as peace is certain, be easily transformed into works that will make artificial perfumes, photographic material, pharmaceutical products and both organic and inorganic chemical dyes. With a view to paving the way towards this important transformation, a number of powerful associations have been formed, of which one of the most important is the "Syndicat National des Matières Colorantes," which is a combination of coal and metallurgical companies, papermakers, dyers, textile manufacturers, etc.

tion are woefully disappointed. As I saw it the other afternoon it is a picture of prosperous activity. Well-dressed soldiers in khaki from all over the Empire were escorting fair admirers, shops packed to repletion with food that would be a luxury in Berlin's West-end; no beggars, no out-of-works, none of the ranting revolutionary Socialists at street corners that one might expect.

The attitude of Londoners, as far as I know them, towards the war is altogether different from Berliners. Having to take most of my meals in restaurants, mixing with people in the tube railways, and an occasional visit to a club, I have not heard the war discussed to anything like the extent it would be in similar places in Germany. Perhaps it is because the English people have such quiet voices that one is unable to hear them, but whenever I do hear them they do not seem to be particularly discussing the war. At a Stock Exchange restaurant, where I was taken by a friend the other day, I asked him what people would be talking about, and without eavesdropping it was very obvious that they were not talking about the discussions here, though the prices in the shop windows are high enough, whereas, as I have already stated, the two words recurrent throughout the whole of Germany are "food" and "peace." They even break through the censorship and get into the newspapers.

When I first came to England during the war I thought that this detachment of mind was a want of enthusiasm, and truly I am convinced that, in the earlier months of the war and for some time afterwards, many people I met here had no idea of the undertaking before them. That cannot be so to-day, when every family has one or more members in one of the Services. Yet the Englishman at home goes on very much as usual, and is as placid as he has always been.

BRITISH GAMES CONTINUE.

You even continue your games. There are few ball games in Germany to-day, partly because there is no indiarubber. Lawn tennis came to a standstill early last year. Here in London I see golfers at the railway station on the way to their game, and plenty of football playing on Saturday afternoons.

Then, again, it is obvious that London is doing real business, while Berlin is practically doing only war business. It does not need the defence of your figures of imports and exports to prove that. That great human centre in front of the Mansion House seems to me to display very little difference from its aspect in peace-time. Arriving at Liverpool-street Station the other morning by train, I was one of a throng pouring out of the station, which seemed to be exactly as numerous as it was before the war, and, if I may say so, an astounding number of young men in civilian clothes. The ladies who are so busy shopping in Oxford-street, Regent-street, and Kensington do not have to go to the police station to obtain a permit to buy a pair of stockings, and your big stores are hives filled with people buying real articles without police permits, whereas the Berlin ladies are often obliged to get a police permit to buy a substitute. The ladies carry special cardcases for their permits. I was amused to observe that as each month succeeds the other, and the number of permits is increased, so these cardcases have been enlarged until

